3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

PREFACE

THE information contained in this volume was obtained during the period from July, 1908, to April, 1909, when the author lived with the Cayapa Indians of northwestern Ecuador. This work was suggested to Mr George G. Heye by Prof. Marshall H. Saville, when he found the rich archeological deposits at La Tolita, near the mouth of Rio Santiago, and was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining information with which to solve certain problems connected with the highly developed prehistoric art in pottery and metalwork shown especially in and about the mounds at La Tolita. The results of the present research have failed to give any clew to the manufacturers of these archeological objects, owing to the great antiquity of the culture represented by them and to the fact that the Cayapa Indians are comparatively recent immigrants into this region. However, many interesting and important observations concerning the ethnology of the region were made, and the results of these are here offered as a contribution to the ethnology of this hitherto little known region of northwestern South America. Forming as they did a part of the field research of the Marie Antoinette Heye Expedition, the studies whose results are the subject of the present work were due to Mrs Heye's interest and generous patronage.

The author left San Francisco in June, 1908, so calculating the time of his journey as to connect, via New Orleans and Colon, with a vessel of the Pacific Naviga-

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

only the principal species with which the Indians are particularly concerned. Moreover, it is a source of regret that it is impossible, except in a very few instances, to give the scientific names of any of the species mentioned. It was originally intended that a collection should be made of all those forms of vegetal and animal life employed in any way by the Indians. In fact, a good beginning had been made in this matter, and considerable time had been spent in preparing mammal and bird skins during the first three months' residence on the river, but, unfortunately, during the author's illness from fever for nine weeks, these specimens were completely spoiled by insects and no time was available later to gather another collection. The only specimens saved were certain insects preserved in alcohol.

MAMMALS

English	Spanish	Cayapa
deer	venado	ma'na
wild hog	saino	aven-dū'cū, aven-dyū'cū
peccary	tatabara	na'-tcūcū, ne-tū'cū, ka'ne tyūcū
tame hog	puerco	kū''tcī, kū''tcī
(large rodent)	guanta	wala'mbū
(large rodent)	guatin	kū'yū, kū'yū
jaguar	*tigre*	ké'la, a-ké'la
black-marked species		pabaße'la
red-marked species		lakembé'lya
ocelot	tigrillo	tōmañ-gē'la
puma	león	lyū-kē'la, lyū-kē'na
monkey	mono	wa'cū, wo'cū

4:Altschuler E-5 (1959-1960) 1965
SD6 Cayapa SD6

[p iii]

PREFACE

The field work among the Cayapa Indians of Esmeraldas province in Western Ecuador upon which this thesis is based, was carried out from August 19, 1959 to October 25, 1960. The field research was financed by a Doherty Foundation Fellowship and a research grant from the National Institutes of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service.

The main focus of the research was in the area of social control through law and government. A dimension of great significance for the study was supplied by the functional realist approach to law propounded both in text and the lecture-room by Professor E. Adamson Hoebel. Professor Hoebel made it very clear that Law is a living operation, and the product of living beings whose personalities have been shaped by a living culture. Working through the matrix of culture and personality, Law has in some societies reached heights of human magnificence and orderly elegance, and perhaps as often, in some of the ethnographic backwaters,

4:Altschuler E-5 (1959-1960) 1965
SD6 Cayapa SD6

121

the Law displays its all too human frailties. This study in Cayapa legal behavior portrays a people with very many, very human, frailties which are revealed through the dynamics of Law, Government, and Personality.

4:Altschuler E-5 (1959-1960) 1965
SD6 Cayapa SD6

[R 216]

CHAPTER VI

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

The basic personality of the Cayapa is marked by anxiety, suspicion, and lack of confidence. Cooperation is minimal, and social cohesion is maintained through the use of alcohol. Cayapa culture is marked by extremely heavy permissive drinking patterns. The Cayapa drink to get drunk; they drink at weddings and funerals; they drink for joy and sorrow; they drink out of fear when an earthquake appears to threaten the end of the world; and they drink to screw up enough courage to bring litigation before the chief. While they are not at all addicted to alcohol, they are to some extent dependent upon it. The dependency arises out of a deep-rooted basic anxiety that is manifested by a generalized fear of others, an inability to maintain friendships, low male sex drive, female sexual forwardness and latent homosexuality. Following Kardiner (Kardiner et al. 1939; 1945), it will be posited that there is a connection between the primary institution of child rearing, the Basic Personality Structure, and

4:Altschuler E-5 (1959-1960) 1965
SD6 Cayapa SD6

000
155
279
[154]
[121]

the system of law and government as their derivatives.

Dependency on alcohol is generally recognized as a means of reducing anxiety, although specific interpretations may differ as to the nature of the anxiety. My analysis of drinking in Cayapa culture is based on psychoanalytic theory as the data seem to fit best within that framework.

> Addictive alcoholism is classified as an oral perversion. This perversion results from traumas that occurred during the earliest stage of psychosexual development, at the time when the individual's means of achieving security and release from tension was through stimulation of the oral cavity (Chafetz and Demone, Jr. 1962: 21).

Cayapa infancy and childhood may be seen as classic examples of oral fixation derived from a traumatic blocking of normal psychosexual development. Drinking is also related to homosexuality. "Since the fixation at the oral stage is so early, in psychosexual development, the alcoholic has never achieved a genital level of differentiation and is so desirous of receiving love, he does not differentiate the sex of the provider" (Chafetz and Demone, Jr. 1962:41). Although no overt homosexuality is observed among the Cayapa, a great deal of

155
133
271